

THE CELEBRATED
BLATZ
MILWAUKEE
BEER
In casks of 10 dozen
Pints, \$28.00
SOLE AGENTS:
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

THE
KING OF SCOTCH
WHISKIES
KING EDWARD VII.
LIQUEUR GOLD LABEL
\$21.00 Per Dozen.
KING EDWARD VII.
SPECIAL WHITE LABEL
\$16.50 Per Dozen.
SOLE AGENTS:
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

No. 14,739 號九十三百七千四萬一第 日叁初月六年壹十三年九 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5TH, 1905. 三拜禮 號五月七年五零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

E BLEND
VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH
WHISKY.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

CUTLER, PALMER
& CO'S

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
A Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies.
\$10.50 Per Case.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.
\$2.70 per bag 95 lb. net ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1905.

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE.
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c.; and FINEST
LACQUERED WARE.
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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.
Have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday
excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.
Wm. FARLANE, Manager.
Hong Kong, 18th November, 1901.

DAVID CORSAI & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
BELLANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agents.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM
OF
DENTISTRY

DR. M. H. CHAUN.
37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904.

AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900.

LAUNCH WANTED.

WANTED to share a STEAM LAUNCH
for Harbour Work. Please state
terms, &c., by letter to—
"HARBOUR"
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905.

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-
BOAT CO., LTD., is prepared to supply
ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH
WATER to the Shipping, both for Dock and
Rivers.

Call Flag W.
J. W. KEW,
Manager,
1st Floor, 37, Des Vues Road
Hongkong, 14th June, 1905.

QUAN WAH & CO.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.
EXPORTERS AND CONTRACTORS.
Sole Agents of
QUAN TAI & CO., Lime Manufacturers.
All descriptions of
GRANITE and MARBLE for EXPORT.
Dealers in
GRANITE and MARBLE MONUMENT
Prices & Estimates on Application.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1905.

PHOTO SUPPLIES
DEVELOPING
AND PRINTING
GOOD WORK,
PROMPT
RETURN
UP-TO-DATE DARK ROOM
FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN
AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMATEURS

LONG, HING & CO.,
PHOTO GOODS STORE,
17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Premises formerly occupied by Mr. FR. BLONCK, Silk Lace Manufacturer,
NEXT DOOR to our Former Address.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1904.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS
CURE INDIGESTION AND ALL STOMACH AND
BOWEL TROUBLES.
SHEERILL FORD, N. C.
July 3, 1903.

W. H. COMSTOCK CO.
Gentlemen: I have used Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS for a case of dyspepsia
and indigestion of long standing, and about three-fourths of a box completely cured the trouble,
after several other popular remedies failed. I consider them worth their weight in gold.
Very truly,
D. E. WILSON.

WATKINS, LIMITED,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
AND
ABRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
(Crown Brand.)
APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG.

SUMMER DRINKS.

HOCKS, WHITE WINES
AND
SAUMUR WINES
MIX EXCELLENTLY WITH AQUARIUS WATER.
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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Hongkong, 4th July, 1905.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

	Per Case.
BRANDY ****	\$22.50
" ***	20.00
" **	16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
" JOHN WALKER	12.50
" C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	20.00
" DOURO	13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO	20.00
" LA TORRE	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AGENTS.

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LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LD.,
LONDON
AND
ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT VORM.
W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to—
SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

"BILLIARDS"
Our new patent Low Set Express Cushions can be fitted to any Billiard Table, making it for
playing purposes as good as new.
(Freight on a case of Cushions to Bombay, Re. 4/- only.)
BEST AFRICAN IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.
THOROUGHLY SEASONED.

CRYSTALINE AND BONZOLINE BALLS ALL SIZES.
WEST OF ENGLAND BILLIARD CLOTHS A SPECIALITY.
WE HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF BILLIARD TABLES, ACCESSORIES
AND MATERIALS OUT OF LONDON.
ALL ORDERS DESPATCHED BY RETURN MAIL STEAMER.
Illustrated price lists, giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards, can
be had on application from the Offices of this paper.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS,
BOMBAY.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1904.

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No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 51, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA.
DRAPEY & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.
A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
PIANO DEPARTMENT.
ESTABLISHED 55 YEARS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., in order to meet an increasing demand for a REALLY
GOOD and RELIABLE PIANO of English manufacture at a MODERATE PRICE,
have entered into a contract with a leading Make to supply them with such an Instrument.
THE PIANO HAS BEEN SPECIALLY MADE TO WITHSTAND THIS
CLIMATE and according to LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'s design and suggestions, it has
the appearance and tone of an instrument worth double its value; has extended full metal frame,
richly braced check action; all fits, cloths &c., are rivetted and sewn and also "poisoned"
against insects.
First shipment has now arrived in Hongkong, Managery, Dark Oak and Fumed Oak cases.
PRICES \$390 \$425 \$450

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1905.
W. BREWER & CO.
23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Year Book of Photography	\$0.90
Brace's Naval Annual, 1905	13.00
Russia in Revolution by Paris	4.70
In Old New York	9.80
Pole Past and Present, by Dale	10.50
Later, Peeps into Parliament, by H. W. Lucy	8.50
Pontifex Book on Bridge	4.50
Academy Pictures Part 1, 2, 3, at 0.90 each	
Gerard's Outings and Three of them	9.90
The Danger Line, by Lawrence Lynch	1.75
Sub of the Cross, by Convalder	1.75
The Conscience of a King, by Gunter	1.75
Smoking Flax, by Hocking	1.75
Wagner and Southern's Marine Engineering	2.70
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DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS
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BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.
JAS. W. OSBOENE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.

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NEW BOOKS BY ENGLISH MAIL.
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Allen Upward ... 1.75
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THE CRIMSON BLIND, by F. M. White ... 1.75
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Barrett ... 1.75
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Cobb ... 1.75
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THE ROOT, by Orme Agnew ... 1.75
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Pratt ... 4.50
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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 300 persons.
131 Bedrooms.
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
residents.
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.
A. F. DAVIES,
Acting Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 10th June 1902.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near
the Banks and Principal Offices.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms, elegantly furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water
throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Lunch Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902.

CARLTON HOUSE
HOTELS.
No. 8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.
THESE premises, formerly known as the
Club Entract and the Waverley Hotel
have been thoroughly renovated and furnished
to excellent style as Private Family Hotels.
Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the
Cuisine a specialty.
Apply to—
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1904.

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA)
MACAO
HAS been reopened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong
One steamer (ss. "Hongkong") daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply
THE MANAGER.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
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MACAO HOTEL.
MACAO, CHINA.
In the Centre of the Praya Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European
Management.
Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
and Tourists.
WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.
T. C. SWABY
BEGS to announce that he has opened an
Office at 4, Queen's Road Central (1st
Floor), where he will be prepared to undertake
SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING work.
All work will be executed promptly at Moderate
Charges.
A Class for instruction in PITMAN'S
SHORTHAND will be held daily (except
Saturdays and Sundays); fee \$10 per month.
Individual Tuition by arrangement.
Telephone—No. 454.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1905.

ADVERTISEMENT

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CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
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PRICKLY HEAT
LOTION.A RELIABLE AND EFFICACIOUS
REMEDY.

Immediately relieves the irritation.

WATSON'S
HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIAFOR THE BATH, TOILET AND
HOUSEHOLD.Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counter-
acts all effects of perspiration, and is as
refreshing and invigorating to the system
as a Turkish Bath.WATSON'S
CARBOLIC
SOAPSRECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL
PROFESSION.A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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not to the publishers, but as evidence of good faith
in the matter of publication should be written on
the back of the paper only.
An unimpaired signed communication as that has
already appeared in other papers will, if inserted,
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Telephone Address: Pines. Office: A.R.O. 6th Rd.
Editor's: 11th Rd.

P.O. Box, 38, Telephone No. 12

DEATH.
On 3rd June, at Pooning, Sachuan, Arthur
Lawrence, Church Missionary Society, aged 87
years.

**HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DEW VINEY ROAD, 14
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, W.C.**

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 5TH, 1905.

We have been told that Russia was ripe
for revolution, that revolution was actually
breaking out. We have also been told that
the disturbances were merely incidental to
the war, that the real revolutionaries had
nothing to do with them, and that no
historical changes were at all likely to take
place. The recent startling news from
Odessa does not settle the point for us. It
may be that the crushing reverses suffered
by the Russian army and navy has upset
the mental balance of the rank and file, or
it may be that the mutiny is one more
feature of a widespread feeling, that the
men who have murdered their officers,
seized two big warships, and opened fire on
the troops sent to arrest them, are actuated
by the popular discontent with those set in
authority over them. For our part, the latter
seems the more likely. Russia seems in
the throes of revolution, and the shocking
scenes at Odessa have a striking resem-
blance to the "reign of terror" that
accompanied a bygone revolution elsewhere.
In both instances, it was and is the masses
against the classes, and there can be
but one outcome, if human nature has
not changed, or if its capacity to endure
injustice and oppression has not been
abnormally strengthened. There is, the
story that it began with the official shooting
of a seaman who had presented his comrades
prayer for better food. His act might have
been contrary to naval ideas of discipline,
he may even have discharged his mission in

a truculent manner, but however he did it,
summary execution was neither right nor
politic, especially at such a time, and with
such conditions prevailing. If that story
be true, and if it be the fact that the naval
authorities, afraid of the trouble spreading,
have disarmed ("disabled") our telegram
said the other vessels and left the place to the
mercy of the mutineers, then we are enabled
to gain some idea of the mental helplessness
and desperate folly of an officialdom that is
advancing to its doom. Such a position,
with two big warships absolutely in the
control of outlaws, would probably call for
foreign intervention. If this be necessary,
we hope that the interveners will not do
more than see that the two rebel ships are
prevented from working mischief on
innocent neutrals. It would be a mistake for
the Powers to meddle with Russian internal
affairs. Either the autocracy-bureaucracy
must win, or it must lose. No outside
interference, such as was attempted at
Paris, can cure the ills of Russia. The
nation must "draw its own weeds", and will
probably be worse before it can be better.
One thing seems clear. Although there are
all the causes, and all the symptoms, of
genuine and general revolution, the mal-
contents do not appear to have discovered
any competent leaders or any concerted
plan. It says much for the strength of
the feelings that so much has been done
all over the Empire without this necessary
organization.

There were two plague fatalities yesterday,
making the total 214.

The English Mail of the 5th June was
delivered in London on the 1st inst.

News has come that the *Perseus* was
rescued at Port Arthur on June 29th.

The island Shin Iwajima, 450 feet high and
5,200 yards round, which recently rose out of
the sea near the Bonin Group, has disappeared
again.

There has been a big brewery "combine" in
Japan, the Asahi, Asahi, and Nihon breweries
 amalgamating with a capital of five million yen.

The *Japan Herald* has a Berlin telegram of
the 21st ult., stating that a law dissolving the
union with Norway is to be introduced by the
Swedish Government in the Diet.

The Japanese Government has released the
Sado Maru from naval service. The *Sado*,
which was on the London-Tokohama run, has
had very exciting experiences since the war
began.

The *Cablenews* learns that Mr. Otagiri, the
Japanese Consul General at Shanghai, left
recently for Japan, and from thence will
proceed to Washington to assist the peace
plenipotentiaries.

The question of uniting the services of the
three synagogues in Shanghai, and securing a
properly qualified Rabbi, so that the Jews of
the Settlement could form a legally-recognized
community, is agitated in the latest issue of
Israel's Messenger.

A Manila attorney complained that a Chinese
witness (called by his own side) was lying. The
lawyer on the other side said he should
withdraw that. "The statement will certainly
not be withdrawn," said Mr. Benne complacently.
"I will make it prevail, however, which
is a long word and sounds better."

Lau Chau Yan, a boatman, was yesterday
charged before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Police
Court with being in possession of six muskets
and six sticks of dynamite without a permit
from the Captain Superintendent of Police.
On each charge he was fined \$100, or the alter-
native of two months' imprisonment.

A London cable is said to have said: The
secrecy observed in the movements of the
Japanese forces both on land and sea during
the present war has attracted great attention
abroad that Lord Ellenborough proposes to ask
the British Government to provide parliament
with translation of the Japanese laws and move-
ments with a view to an amendment of the laws
of Great Britain.

A private ricksha coolie, while strolling
leisurely along the tramline at the foot of
Pottinger Street yesterday with an empty
ricksha, refused to get out of the way of an
oncoming car. The bell was clanging violently,
but the coolie seemed disinclined to hurry,
and the motorman attempted to pull up the car
when a short distance off. He could not,
however, pull up within the distance, and the
car, striking the wheel of the ricksha, jerked it
round with the coolie still in the shafts. He
was removed to hospital minus half a dozen
teeth, and with a broken jaw. Such is the
story from the motorman's point of view; the
ricksha man may state the case differently.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. str. *Tonkin*, with the next French
mail, left Singapore yesterday at 4 p.m. for this
port via Saigon.
The Sackville Line str. *Manila* left Shanghai
on the 3rd inst., and is due here to-morrow.
The H.A.L. str. *Arcton*, from Hamburg, left
Singapore for this port on Sunday, the 2nd
inst., a.m., and may be expected here on the 8th
inst., a.m.
The J.C. str. *Lisa* str. *Tidjane* left Macassar
for this port on the 3rd inst., and may be ex-
pected here on the 11th inst.
The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s str. *Phidias*
arrived at Manila on the 3rd inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[DAILY PRESS SERVICE.]

CRICKET.

LONDON, 3rd July.

The English scores at Leeds were:

Fry	32
Hayward	26
Tyldesley	0
Denton	0
Jackson not out	144
Hirst	35
Bosangquet	20
Lilley	11
Haigh	11
Warren	7
Blythe	0
Extras 15	Total 301

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

AUTHORITIES IN THE ASCENDANT.

LONDON, 4th July.

The situation at Odessa, though
gloomy, has somewhat improved.

It is calculated that six thousand
persons were killed in the recent
fighting, many of whom were non-
combatants.

The city is now quieter. Fifty
thousand troops are picketed in the
streets.

The *Pobidonovets*, the second ship
to join the mutiny, has surrendered.

The *Kniaz Potemkin* has left
Odessa, and put in at the Roumanian
port of Constantia (Kustenji), nearly
two hundred miles away. The mu-
tineers were in want of water and
provisions.

Under instructions from his govern-
ment, M. Ridiger, the new Minister
for War, gave orders that they were
not to be supplied. The *Kniaz Potem-
kin* was ordered to leave at once.

Elsewhere in Russia the general
discontent continues and reports
of disturbances continue to come.
The most serious is a general strike
at St. Petersburg. The workers are
being watched by troops.

WRECK AT GUARDAFUI.

LONDON, 4th July.

The *Chadec* is wrecked off Cape
Guardafui, at the mouth of the gulf of
Aden.

The Russian cruiser *Rion*, which
came upon the scene, was able to
rescue six hundred.

[NEUTER'S SERVICE.]

PRINCE ARISUGAWA IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 2nd July.

Prince Arisugawa landed with the Duke of
Connaught and afterwards visited Windsor.

LATER.

The Prince and Princess Arisugawa dined
at Marlborough House on Saturday; they
leave London to-day for the launch of a
Japanese battleship at Barrow.

THE TYPHOON.

The British steamer *Adato*, Captain Robert
Stewart, arrived from Moji yesterday with a
cargo of coal. She encountered a heavy
typhoon in Lat. 23deg. N., Long. 118deg. E.,
and had a rough time of it. Extensive damage
was done to the superstructures, hatches were
washed away, ventilators were torn bodily out
of their fittings. Water submerged the decks
and poured into the holds. Some of the boats
were torn from the davits, and flung several
feet away. The barometric reading got as low
as 28.40", while the cyclone was at its worst.
When the *Adato* entered the harbour yesterday,
she had a heavy list to port, and no one could
help seeing that she had emerged from a
perilous and exciting experience.

EX-DETECTIVE AS LEGAL
ADVISER.

Just as a case was called on at the Police
Court yesterday, in which two natives were
charged with having opium on their premises
at No. 179, Des Voeux Road, West, without
valid certificates from the Opium Farmer, an
ex-Chinese detective was heard advising the
defendants to plead "not guilty." Mr. Hogarth
informed his Worship of this, whereupon the
prosecution withdrew, and Mr. Orme ordered the
ex-detective to be brought before him. When
the man appeared, he was ordered to leave the
premises of the Court, and warned that if
he was found there again he would be arrested.
The hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE WAR.

[NEUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE CREW OF THE "ST. KILDA."

LONDON, 2nd July.

The *Dutcher* has landed the crew of the
St. Kilda at Port Said.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, 2nd July.

It is officially announced in Washington
that the Japanese and Russian Governments
have notified President Roosevelt that they
have appointed plenipotentiaries to meet as
soon as possible after the 1st August. Both
sides are entrusted with full powers to
negotiate and conclude a treaty, subject to
the ratification of their respective Govern-
ments.

The names of the plenipotentiaries were
given yesterday in our own telegram.

A NEW JAPANESE PLAN.

LONDON, 2nd July.

M. T. Nishishi, the Japanese financial
agent, has arrived in England, and will
arrange, at an early date, the issue of a
foreign loan of £30,000,000, in London,
New York, and Continent, on the security
of the Tobacco monopoly.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.

LOCAL CELEBRATIONS.

Yesterday was the 129th anniversary of the
day when the British colony in America
declared its Independence of the mother
country; and founded a new and mighty
nation. Local Americans joined in the
universal celebrations. From the flagpoles of
many residences in town fluttered the stars and
stripes, or, as our cousins sometimes call the
Union flag, "Old Glory." American shipping
in the harbour was conspicuously gay with
bunting. Here and there in the city, the
Chinese were amazed to see Americans doing
"jazz pigdin all ways up" with fire crackers.
It was not, of course, to scare away evil spirits,
but to signify good ones. The customary
reception at the Consulate was given by General
Bragg.

MR. OSBORNE'S "AT HOME."

Mr. Osborne, proprietor of the Kowloon
Hotel, was "at home" to his guests yesterday
afternoon and last night, when he entertained
them at dinner, and treated them right royally,
in hearty American fashion. About forty
friends dined together. There was no formal
toast list, but the popping of champagne corks,
and frequent allusions to "G-d's own country,"
left no doubt of the occasion of the meeting.

BASEBALL REPORTS.

The Valley yesterday afternoon was an
Americanized appearance, one could roll
up on a mass to witness the baseball match
between the U.S.S. *Callao* and a local American
team who were principally members of the
staff of the Pacific Mail Office. The result was
a win for the locals by three points. The
Callao's Captain won the toss, and the visitors
began in first, but were put out in the opening
innings without score. The locals then took
the bases, and put three points to their credit
before retiring. The *Callao* team turned the
tables in the second innings, scoring three
and putting their opponents out for nil. In
round three there was no score, but in
the fourth the *Callao* added another point
to their total. One point was recorded for
the visitors and two for the locals in the
fifth round, and in the sixth the scores were
Callao, 0; locals, 3. The seventh round concluded
with four points added to the score of each team,
and in the eighth, the visitors made two. This
round was unfinished owing to the gathering
darkness, and the final proceeded with. Two
points more to each team made the scores stand
at the finish:
Locals 14 points, U.S.A. *Callao*, 11 points.

BASEBALL REPORTS.

An American journal says:—From now
until November the baseball writer will have
the centre of the stage. Now and then he may
yield for a brief while to the yachting reporter
or the race horse scribe, but for the season he
is it. The man who finds fault with his
expressions and who cannot interpret his
phrases argues himself as lacking in American
spirit and writes himself an ignoramus.

We hope this does not apply to Englishmen
for we find the following specimen un-
impeachable:—
"Chaw Sullivan ambled to the plate,
mottled his mits, set the man on the slab
doddering with a bad eye, allowed a good one
to get past, then got hot because a rival
spectator suggested blunders for his lamps, and
soaked an outshoot into the atmosphere with
such villainous heat that it is still mixed with
the rings of Saturn. Chaw came home in a walk
and the fans went to the blinks, while the
outfield fished the left garden for the lost
one."

RUSSIAN IMPARTIALITY.

The N.C. *Daily News* grimly points out
that the sinking of the East Asiatic Co.'s fine
steamer *Princess Marie* by the Russian pirate
cruiser *Terek* is particularly hard on that com-
pany, which has such intimate connections with
the Russians, and whose steamer *Manchuria*
became a Japanese prize early in the war. The
News learns that the unfortunate steamer had
been laden with Russian refugees to Odessa,
and was highly complimented by the Russian
authorities on the care taken of the refugees by
her captain and officers. She was a sister-ship
of the Russian transport *Liconia*, now interned
in Shanghai. She had about 1,000 tons of cargo
on board for Shanghai, and was to proceed
hence to Japan with the remainder of her
cargo.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

The report of the Board of Directors to the
sixteenth ordinary yearly meeting of share-
holders to be held at the company's office, St.
George's Building, at 12.30 p.m., on Saturday,
15th July, reads:—
Gentlemen,—Your directors have the pleasure
to submit the accompanying statement of the
company's accounts for the year ending 30th
April, 1905.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account
is \$112,199.88; after deducting directors' fees
(\$3,000) there remains the sum of \$109,199.88
available for appreciation, and your directors
recommend that this be disposed of as follows:—
To pay a dividend of 10 per cent. —
Say \$1 per share on 30,000
fully paid shares... \$30,000.00
Say 50 cents per share on
30,000 part-paid shares 15,000.00
\$45,000.00
To write off plant a/c. for depreciation 62,048.76
To carry forward to next account 2,151.12
\$109,199.88

The manager reports that the number of
lamps, fans and motors connected to the com-
pany's supply service on the 1st June was
equivalent to upwards of 34,500 lamps of 8
candle power. 85 arc lamps are maintained by
the company and 15 electric lifts are being
operated by the power service. During the
year a 250 K. W. steam alternator has been
erected at the company's works, and an im-
proved motor generator has been fitted for use
in connection with the power service. A new
chimney is now in course of construction, at the
works, the original chimney being inadequate
to serve the increasing demands for power.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. J. S. Walsall and W. J. Gresson
having resigned their seats on their departure
from the Colony, Mr. G. H. Medhurst and Hon.
C. W. Dickson were invited to fill the vacancies
on the Board, and these appointments require
confirmation. In accordance with the articles
of association, Messrs. A. G. Wood and G. H.
Medhurst retire, but, being eligible, offer them-
selves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by the Hon.
Mr. Gershom Stewart and Mr. C. W. May, who
offer themselves for re-election.

A. G. Wood,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1905.

The accounts are as follows:—

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

To April 30th, 1905.

DEBITED.	
Capital	\$ 0.00
30,000 shares each \$10 paid up 300,000.00	
30,000 shares each \$5 paid up 150,000.00	
Sundry creditors	459.00
Dividends undivided	5,598.37
Suspense account	1,707.28
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	66,672.53
Don't	112,199.88
Balance of profit and loss account	\$10,075.39

ASSETS.

Plant, cost of, as per last statement \$ 0.00
Less amount provided for depre-
ciation 41,222.11
= 377,048.76

Cost of plant, since added 72,048.76

Property, cost of land and buildings as

per last account 32,465.07

Installation material, stock of 89,000.82

Stores and coal stock of 11,862.13

Tools, etc., stock of 1,033.25

Furniture, cost of, as per last 362.85

account 471.91

Cost of furniture since added 774.76

Insurance, value of unexpired portions of

policies 200.00

Sundry debtors 34,974.18

Cash with agents 13,036.72

\$610,675.39

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Dr. To agency and office expenses 4,603.00

To rent and taxes 2,734.21

To insurance 2,809.76

To interest 2,034.65

To sundries 504.00

To bad debts 410.63

To amount carried to profit and loss account 110,452.22

\$124,973.16

Cr. By net profit in working 124,973.16

By scrip and transfer fees 25.00

\$124,973.16

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr. To amount available for appropriation 112,199.88

Cr. By amount of undivided profit, as per last

account 1,737.66

By balance of working account brought

down 110,452.22

\$112,199.88

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Tuesday, 4th July.

BEFORE HON. CAPT. L. A. W. BARNES.

LAWRENCE, R.N. (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

DISOBEYING LAWFUL ORDERS.

Constable Norman, of the Water Police,

charged the masters of five licensed rowing

boats with disobeying the lawful orders of the

Harbour Master in the harbour on the 3rd inst.,

in that they refused to clear away from the

steps of the Harbour Master's pier after being

ordered to do so. They were some forty or

fifty feet off the pier, and were obstructing the

passage to it.

The defendants had no excuse to offer in

defence, and were fined 50 cents each.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

In the competition for Captain's Cup and

Pool held at the Happy Valley on the 1st to 3rd

July, 1905, the following cards were returned:

Mr. J. Johnston 81 — 4 = 77

Mr. A. D. Galloway 97 — 15 = 79

= Winner of Cup and Pool.

THE STORY OF THE

S.S. "IKHONA."

The *Singapore Free Press* of 26th June gives
the following details of the *Ikhona* affair:—
Captain Stige of the Dutch steamer *Perlek*,
which arrived here late yesterday evening in
ballast from Tamsui, Formosa, reports that on
Monday, 18th June, at one o'clock in the after-
noon, a large cruiser flying the Russian Imperial
flag was seen approaching the *Perlek* with the
evident intention of stopping her. Those on
the steamer crowded on deck to see what the
warship wanted. She came up at a rapid
speed and sweeping round, under the *Perlek's*
stern, signalled her to stop. Captain Stige at
once stopped his ship, and the Russian signalled
that she would send a boat to communicate.

An armed cutter then put off from the
warship and a Russian lieutenant came aboard
the *Perlek*. In a few curt sentences this officer
stated that his vessel, which was the Russian
Imperial cruiser *Terek*, had sunk the British
India steamer *Ikhona* on June 5th because she
carried contraband of war. The officers and
crew of the *Ikhona* were on board the cruiser
and the Russians intended transferring them to
the *Terek*.

Captain Stige expressed his willingness to
take off the men and the officer

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 4th July.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE MR. F. T. PRIDDY (CHIEF JUSTICE).

RE THE CHING HOI FIRM.

In bankruptcy case No. 35 Mr. F. L. Bowley appeared for the petitioning creditors. Originally this case was the Ching Hoi firm experts Siamson & Co. and other, but at the previous hearing the Chief Justice ruled that the petition would have to be amended because in sixteen out of the twenty-two signatures on the petition were those of the creditors or other than the principals. Mr. C. E. H. Davis appeared for the petitioning creditor in section No. 31, the Ching Hoi firm experts Siamson & Co. and other. Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the debtor.

Mr. Bowley applied for consolidation. Mr. Davis raised a preliminary objection under Rule 27 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance. Mr. Bowley submitted it is not in force. His Lordship—Let us hear the objection. Mr. Davis went on to say that he had only received one day's notice instead of eight. He did not object, though, as there was no affidavit in support of the motion. He should have time to prepare his objections.

His Lordship—Anything can be done by leave of the Court. Mr. Davis—Yes, in a formal defect, but this is more than a formal defect.

His Lordship—If it is necessary to have an affidavit I will, but if I can take evidence I shall. Mr. Bowley—Both Mr. Davis and Mr. Goldring, keep on referring to these house bankruptcy rules, and they are not in force. The Chief Justice has power to make rules, which unfortunately have not been made, and we have to go to guide us.

His Lordship—I will consider that in chambers. Mr. Bowley explained that in making this application he was relying on the affidavits and petitions which were made and that the creditors were entitled to make a petition subject to the rules of consolidation. His Lordship—There has to be a very searching inquiry.

Mr. Bowley—I am trying to show you grounds for presenting a second petition. At present I am representing four petitioning creditors, but you have to file that these represent the bulk of the creditors.

His Lordship—What you really want is the bulk of the creditors. Mr. Bowley—Yes, and it must be in your Lordship's knowledge that I represent the bulk of the creditors.

His Lordship—I do not know that now; the petition has been amended. The matter was then entered into, and it was discovered that Mr. Bowley's first claim against the firm was approximately \$30,000. His Lordship decided against Mr. Bowley on this point.

Mr. Bowley—I submit, then, that it is not right for my friend's creditors to shield the debtor from other creditors.

His Lordship—That seems sound. Your real ground, then, is that the creditor in 32 is acting in order to shield the debtor. But you must explain to me how he can do it.

Mr. Bowley referred to the affidavit of the 23rd June, in which it was stated how the debtor was pressed by the Comptroller of Meats, Meyer and Co., as a result of this pressure, gave the Comptroller a delivery order to take goods out of the godown. When they went there they found a number of other creditors who refused to allow them to take delivery of the goods. The creditors all then went to the debtor's shop to see the account books which, however, had been taken away by one of the creditors. The debtor was then taken to the Police Station where he was detained for the night.

His Lordship—What was he doing there. The Police Station should not be used to force people to pay their debts. It may have an important bearing on whether they should be allowed to have the carriage of the proceedings.

Mr. Bowley went on to say that the debtor then lived above the office of Messrs. Bratton, Hall and Goldring, and that they might get him to see the Official Receiver when required. Other affidavits were referred to, and Mr. Bowley pointed out that all that took place was not between Messrs. Bratton, Hall & Goldring and the debtor but between their interpreter and the debtor. He submitted that the interpreter was much exceeding his authority in removing the debtor's books so that the several other creditors should not see them. We are entitled to see them.

His Lordship—Now is a man entitled to go into another man's shop and see his books? The proper way is through the Bankruptcy Court. Is there any particular harm in one creditor taking the part of the debtor?

Mr. Bowley—I submit that the debtor should present the petition himself. Every debtor is entitled to the protection of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, and I submit the proper way to get it is to file a petition himself.

His Lordship—That laid down. It seems rather curious proposition. Mr. Bowley—That would be the straight-forward way.

His Lordship—There seems to have been a regular mob and they exceeded their powers. Yet you make a very strong case against the first creditor who filed his petition, because the Court itself will protect the creditors, and it does not matter who has the carriage of the machinery. I cannot understand your action.

There is nothing in removing the books to the Official Receiver. It is one of the advantages of our profession and covers a multitude of sins. The proceedings were done by a Chinese interpreter in a solicitor's office. Is he the Managing Partner?

Mr. Bowley—No, my Lord, I do not admit that. He is not a solicitor. No interpreter is the proper person to manage the business. It would be very dangerous.

Mr. Bowley—The solicitor has to take all the responsibility, but the interpreter does manage the business to the extent that he goes to see the Chinese.

Mr. Goldring—The position, really, is that of a creditor. Mr. Bowley said that he alleged that the creditors had been affected by the books not being carried over to the Official Receiver once. The Official Receiver is that creditors at once take the books before the debtor has time to alter them.

His Lordship—If you can prove that the books have been tampered with then you have a case. The Court held that the carriage of the proceedings should remain with the original creditor.

Mr. Bowley then applied merely for consolidation. Mr. Davis opposed this saying that his friend's petition should never have been placed on file. The estate was already protected by an interim receiving order.

His Lordship said he could not consider that question then, but would reserve the question as to costs. He consolidated the petitions leaving the carriage of the proceedings with the petitioning creditor in No. 32. The case was fixed for Thursday next.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.

The Chief Justice gave judgment in the case where both Lam Tung and the Nam Lung firm claimed the same money, \$2,600. Mr. H. B. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Dixon (of Mr. John Hastings' office), appeared for Lam Tung, plaintiff, and Mr. H. N. Ferrers, instructed by Mr. J. Hays (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master), for the Nam Lung firm, claimant. The money in question was taken out of the person of one Chow Kwong, whose extradition was applied for by the French authorities at Saigon, and it has since remained in the custody of the Authorities at Hongkong. The plaintiff, a ship's cook, alleged that he had handed the money to Chow Kwong during bad weather on the passage up from Saigon, while the claimant submitted that the money was taken from them at Saigon by Chow Kwong.

His Lordship said—This case was tried before me without a jury. It was essentially a jury case, and I should have preferred to have had the questions decided by a jury. I have taken the greatest pains to arrive at the truth, and I shall avail myself of the fact that in this case the verdict may be by a majority, a fact which may indicate to the successful party how near he has been to losing his case, to say that I feel very like a jury must feel which has brought in a verdict by a bare legal majority. My anxiety has been to arrive at the truth, and I feel that the plaintiff only sees as a balance, the rights of other parties may therefore be in issue, and I know no means of giving a judgment which should protect their rights, if for the plaintiff, to ensure their getting the money; if for the defendant, to protect them in case, owing to the weakness of the evidence, the judgment should do them an injustice. I must, therefore, do the best I can with the material before me, and I propose to analyse the evidence at the same length as I should do if I were summing up the case to the jury.

There is undoubtedly an inherent improbability about almost every detail of the plaintiff's story; but the initial improbability is met in some measure by an admission by the defendant that it is the practice of Chinamen to transmit money by hand, as it is alleged was done in this case; and when once that is admitted, it is difficult to see that what is alleged to have happened did not happen. But, says the defendant, this custom does not extend to large sums of money. That, however, is not a very stable hypothesis to go upon.

There is a further admission that as to one of the sums of \$20, this plaintiff was probably entrusted with its delivery as he alleged. This amounts virtually to an admission that judgment must go for the plaintiff for at least \$20. This admission has further important consequences, which I will consider in due course.

The case being an interlocutory issue, in which the question is whether either or which of the parties claiming the money in Court, is entitled to it, each party has a constructive as well as a destructive burden cast upon him. The plaintiff has adduced a considerable amount of evidence. The defendant has endeavoured to shake this evidence. He has, however, been unable to produce any positive evidence in support of his case, but has relied on the usual assumption that money found on a thief after a robbery of money, forms part of it. There had been an extensive robbery of money, bank notes and silver, from the defendant's premises in Saigon. I am disposed to think, though the evidence is not much more than an assumption, that there was a present of Chow Kwong by the police for some days. He certainly was tracked to Hongkong, and his extradition was demanded, and he was found guilty in Saigon of the robbery. On the whole I am disposed to think that the assumption can be applied to the bank notes found on Chow Kwong in Hongkong, although there is no mark on them by which they can be identified. But even then, the assumption only holds good in the absence of proof of property in another person; which is precisely the question here. This assumption, therefore, does not carry us very far, unless the plaintiff can break down completely the evidence of the defendant's case, and show how far the evidence he tendered has survived attack; and how far the inherent improbabilities of the case are propped up by so much of the evidence as remains unshaken.

The main attack on the plaintiff's case was directed to shaking Kwong Sung's evidence. And here I must notice that the original position taken up by the defendant was that Kwong Sung was an impostor, and had never been to Saigon. This could not be maintained, and was wisely abandoned. The cross examination of the man was directed to testing his knowledge of Tai On in Saigon; and I cannot say that making due allowance for his being an illiterate man, he completely failed in showing some knowledge. The defendant thereupon took up another position: that the man knew Tai On superficially and in a manner consistent with casual visits, but not with prolonged residence for 15 years. He answered that the man had been to Saigon in a way which was not within his knowledge. The answers to two questions put to the French authorities in Saigon, would have disposed one way or the other of the whole case. I suggested that these two questions should be put to the French authorities. Had a permit of residence been granted to Kwong Sung? Had a person of the same name been shipboard for 15 years in Tai On? The Court not having any inherent power to issue letters of request, I suggested that they should be issued by consent. The plaintiff refused; his reason being an idea that the influence of the Nam Lung firm in Saigon is so great that the answers could not be relied on. This is not a very satisfactory ground of refusal, as I had indicated that the questions would only be put to French officials, and they were such that they would have been answered from the official records, at the same time the plaintiff's evidence was within their rights, and in the face of the evidence the burden of disproving fell upon the defendants.

Here I must deal with the fact that the Judge in Chambers had refused the defendant's application for a commission to gather evidence in Saigon. I use the expression "gather evidence" advisedly. The application was for a commission "for the examination of Saigon and at such other places in Annam or French Indo China as may be necessary of witnesses resident or carrying on business at Saigon or elsewhere in Annam or French Indo China." I am certainly sympathetic with the defendant in not having evidence from Saigon; but having regard to the roving nature of the proposed commission, it is more than likely that a mass of evidence would have been taken and expense incurred; whereas as events turned out, the very smallest amount of evidence was necessary. The defendant should have adopted the more inexpensive procedure, and himself have taken out a summons for letters of request to issue to the French Courts. I am, therefore, put into the position of having to decide a case by inference: an unsatisfactory task, and more especially so, seeing that the facts crucial to the decision could have been ascertained by the defendant, before trial, or by the plaintiff consenting during the trial.

In considering the inherent improbability of the plaintiff's case, there is one to which attention was not called during the trial, but which arises out of a question put by the cross-examination of the plaintiff. It seems inherently improbable that so large a sum as \$300 should have been given to the plaintiff to carry to Hongkong in silver: \$300 dollars would have been very weight to carry about. The point requires some careful consideration. From the letters themselves, we get the following facts:—

From No. 1.—That \$1,500 was in notes "to be handed to Lam Tung." From No. 2.—That \$600 "outside" (that is "outside the envelope") was "to be handed to Lam Tung." From No. 3.—That \$300 "in foreign money" was "to be entrusted to Lam Tung." From No. 4.—That there was \$250 "in foreign money." From No. 5.—That there was \$20 "outside."

From the evidence of Lam Tung in the Police Court the \$300 of No. 3, in the form of bank notes, was to be handed to Lam Tung with letter No. 2, \$300 was in silver. The plaintiff's story of the \$300 in silver must, therefore, mean that the writers of Nos. 4 and 5 gave their money to Lam Tung in silver. The \$20 of No. 5 may have been given "outside" the envelope, in silver.

The improbabilities with regard to the \$250 of letter No. 4 being in silver, reduced to this—On the one hand the fact that in the letter there is a reference to "foreign money," which seems more applicable to notes sent out in a letter; though the changing of the silver into notes may have been done with the knowledge of the sender. On the other side this introduction of a reference to silver appears to be gratuitous, and an unnecessary complication to import into the facts of an already complicated story. It was introduced for the purpose of raising a question of strength of persons. This is generally a question of the question of who wrote the letters. The evidence is quite sufficient to show that Nos. 1 and 4 were written by the same person: this is derived from the opinion of the translator of the Court as to the similarity of the writing, and from the similarity, if not identity, of the chops used on these letters and envelopes. Kwong Sung said that his letter—No. 4—was written for him by the accountant Apoon; afterwards, he said, by Pung Kwok, a relative of Lam Tung, and one of the four letters, No. 1, 2, 3, and 5, with \$250. There is, therefore, a scintilla of fact to account for the letters Nos. 1 and 4 being written by the same writer.

With regard to the other letters, there is nothing to warrant any suggestion that they were written by the same person. The more they were examined, more especially with reference to identity of expression used in them, the more it seemed to be established that they were written by different persons. This is especially noticeable in connection with the phrase "receive according to the amount" which, in some form or other, occurs in all of them. Mr. Li Hing Mi was called by me specially as to this phrase, and his evidence, together with the evidence of other witnesses, shows that there were at least three writers of the four letters. Nothing very definite seems to result from this to favour the defendant's destructive case.

I now come to the question as to how the \$300 notes were given by the plaintiff to Chow Kwong. The material parts of the evidence on this subject are as follows:—

Lam Tung says—I had 26 \$100 notes. I wrapped them in a red silk handkerchief and let it round my waist: it was put in my girdle. I took out the money and gave it to Chow Kwong asking him to take care of it. I said "plenty of money," but did not mention a specific sum. I had 26 \$100 notes. This is exactly from my notes. He is quite clear in his evidence of Chow Kwong, who de bene esse says—He (Lam Tung) gave me some money wrapped up in a red silk handkerchief. He said there was money in it, and asked me to take care of it. On receiving the parcel of money from Lam Tung I untied my girdle. I took out my own bank notes and put them on the handkerchief and rolled them up together. I never saw Lam Tung a note and did not know how many there were. I kept the handkerchief with all the notes in it until I got to Hongkong. The two men then appear to have gone to a boarding house. "At this time," he adds, "I was carrying the money on my person. I offered to return the money to Lam Tung; he said it would do after we came back from drinking tea." On their return to the boarding house he has a bath prepared, and then follows his arrest. In cross-examination he told me the package contained bank notes.

It seems to me quite clear that if the story is true, Lam Tung's notes never left the red silk handkerchief in which they were wrapped up; and that when Chow Kwong was searched they should have been found in that handkerchief. There is nothing in Sergeant Wildin's evidence to show that any of the notes were wrapped up; it would have been the duty of the defendant to show that they were. He is away on leave. I, however, called the Chinese detective who was present at the search: he said that the notes were shaken out of Chow Kwong's girdle, and that they were not wrapped up in anything. It appeared that he said "as soon as the cloth was taken out there were the notes." But when asked to explain what he meant, he said that he meant "the pocket" when he said "the cloth." He had previously said that the man's girdle was sewn up in the form of a pocket. It is very nearly impossible, given the circumstances, and the witness was asked to remember what took place on the spur of the moment. But what he said corresponded with the legitimate inferences from Sergeant Wildin's evidence; and I come to the conclusion that the story of the notes being wrapped up in a red silk handkerchief has no foundation in fact. This is a serious discrepancy in the plaintiff's case.

This must be added that the story told by Lam Tung, as to the reason why his brother Lamson sent him the \$300, for the benefit of creditors, stretches credence to its utmost limits. There is no evidence at all to support the plaintiff's story as to the \$300 said to have accompanied letter No. 2.

I will now endeavour to sum up the improbability and probabilities of the plaintiff's case. The following tell more or less against it:—That the plaintiff should have been entrusted with so large a sum of money; That the man, who it is alleged, sent the largest amount should not have known his receipt from Lam Tung; That there should have been given to him so large a sum as \$300 in silver; That the red silk handkerchief in which the plaintiff handed his notes to Chow Kwong should have disappeared; That there is no evidence with regard to letter No. 2—\$250; That the story given as to letter No. 4 does not fit in at all with the letter.

The following tell more or less in favour of it:—That what appeared first hearing to be a difficult story, is admitted not to be wholly improbable; and that one small part of the story is admitted to be true; That the apparently irrelevant silver story, when tested, seems to be true; That there is a certain amount of evidence in support of four out of the five bailors or intended recipients of the money being the persons alleged; and again, that this evidence in the case of one of them is admitted to be true; That, for a plot it is as clumsily put together as can well be imagined; That there is no direct evidence produced by the defendant to rebut the plaintiff's case, but only criticism and hypothesis.

I find it difficult accurately to determine the relative values of these different considerations; some of them are undoubtedly very serious; but having regard to all the circumstances of the case, I doubt if any one of them is sufficiently strong, as stated, to carry a verdict because it is at once met by something on the other side. There is one point on which the plaintiff has an advantage, the admitted truth of one part of the plaintiff's story.

I must now examine with more particularity the effect of the defendant's admission as to the \$200 story.

Twenty dollars were sent by Kwong Fu, in the Saigon, to the Kwong Nam Wo Firm in Hongkong. The envelope bore the correspondence chop of the Kwong Nam Wo Firm in Saigon. The evidence of the admission, there was the independent evidence of the manager of the Kwong Nam Wo Firm in Hongkong, the manager of the Kwong Nam Wo Firm in Saigon, the manager of the Kwong Nam Wo Firm in Hongkong, the manager of the Kwong Nam Wo Firm in Saigon.

The effect of this admission, and I must say, that I do not see how it could have been admitted, must be carefully considered. I do not see how it can be limited to the mere fact that the plaintiff received the \$20 from Kwong Fu to deliver to the Kwong Nam Wo Firm. It seems to me that it must let in, so far as this \$20 is concerned, the whole of the plaintiff's story, including the part which is intrinsically improbable, and which the plaintiff has endeavoured to explain by the suggestion that the confederates had forgotten the contents of the letters when they came into the witness box. To this there is the obvious counter-suggestion: why should the plaintiff and the prisoner have limited themselves to the 26 \$100 notes? For the story, even if proved, the hit, could not have saved the prisoner, who had still over \$800 on him. If it be said that \$800 were left so that that sum might appear as a bribe to Chow Kwong, the legitimate answer is that it was, in fact, allowed that the money was a further complication to the defence, for the Court would have had to believe two stories instead of one. But the suggestion of concoction cannot be so easily dismissed; for the inherent improbabilities of the stories suggest of themselves the possibility of concoction. It must, however, be considered together with the admission as to the \$20 story. Starting with the hypothesis that this story is true, the possibility of fraud is at once introduced. It is the plaintiff's story that the money was given to the plaintiff at the Police Court while he was endeavouring to obtain possession of the \$20, to which, on the hypothesis he was entitled, he proceeded to concoct four similar stories, working out the figures so as exactly to make up \$2,600. But the concoction of the stories, on this hypothesis, must have been by the plaintiff and the prisoner, but without the assistance of the prisoner. How, then, are we to account for the similarity of the stories told by the plaintiff and the prisoner, who gave evidence in this case de bene esse? The answer may be that he heard Lam Tung's evidence in the Police Court. I do not think that this accounts satisfactorily for the identity, except with reference to one minute detail (the exact time at which Chow Kwong is alleged to have left for the defendant to work out in this way—That the plaintiff, at the Police Court, while he was endeavouring to obtain possession of the \$20, to which, on the hypothesis he was entitled, he proceeded to concoct four similar stories, working out the figures so as exactly to make up \$2,600. But the concoction of the stories, on this hypothesis, must have been by the plaintiff and the prisoner, but without the assistance of the prisoner. 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NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, 4th Floor, 40, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegram Address: Pansa. Codes: A.B.C., 6th St. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Director of Public Works, to Sell by Public Auction, on **TUESDAY (WEDNESDAY), the 5th JULY, 1905, at 11 a.m.**, at their **SALEROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road** (Corner of Ico House Street), a QUANTITY OF CANDLE GLASSES AND SHADES, E.P. CANDLESTICKS, KNIVES, FORKS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, CURTAINS, WINDOW BLINDS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c., &c. Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 4th July, 1905. [1601]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship "HAIMUN," Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above ports on **FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 11 a.m.** For Freight or Passage, apply to **DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,** General Managers, Hong Kong, 5th July, 1905. [1607]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS—POSTES FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship "TONKIN," Captain Charbonnel, will be despatched for the above ports on or about **TUESDAY, 11th inst.** For Freight or Passage, apply to **G. DE CHAMPEAUX,** Agent, Hong Kong, 5th July, 1905. [2]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"PESHAWUR," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS. Consignees of Goods by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such consignments will be sorted out; Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 p.m. To-day. Goods not cleared by the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent, Hong Kong, 4th July, 1905. [1]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship "SCHARNHORST" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 8 a.m. To-day. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, the 10th inst., at 9.30 a.m. All Claims must reach us before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. **NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELBURN & CO.,** Agents, Hong Kong, 4th July, 1905. [5]

TO LET

49, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to—**ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.,** 45, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong, 4th July, 1905. [1595]

SIEN TING:

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, DAGUERRE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free. Hong Kong, 21st March, 1905.

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS.

Established 1719.

CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal).

LAUTS, WEGENER & CO., Sole Agents, Hong Kong, 17th May, 1905. [1221]

INTIMATIONS

TUITION

LESSONS given in English. Apply—**P. O. BOX 335,** Hong Kong, 4th July, 1905. [1594]

NOTICE

TYPEWRITERS CLEANED AND REPAIRED by a First-class Mechanic. Apply—**T. C. SWABY,** 4, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, 4th July, 1905. [1598]

NOTICE

HAVING resigned my position in the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.'s Office in this Colony, I beg to inform the Public that I have established myself as **FREIGHT AND GENERAL BROKER** under the style of **ROSA PEREIRA & SONS.** A. M. ROSA PEREIRA, No. 1, Duddell Street, Hong Kong, 4th July, 1905. [1597]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE

MEMBERS wishing to subscribe for the next RACES will oblige by at once sending in their names to the undersigned: **T. F. HOUGH,** Clerk of the Course, Hong Kong, 1st July, 1905. [1575]

JUST UNPACKED

A CONSIGNMENT of the well known **PLASMON BISCUITS.** They contain 20 per cent. of PLASMON and are more easily digested and afford greater nourishment and sustenance than any other. PLASMON raises the actual flesh forming value of food to a high and trustworthy degree. They are made in four varieties:—**SWEET, PLAIN (unsweetened), WHOLE-MEAL, and CRISPER.** H. RUTTONIER, Hong Kong, 4th July, 1905. [1598]

REWARD OF \$5,000.

OFFERED by the undersigned for the persons who are in the habit of SUGGLING large quantities of Opium into this Colony. **CHIN JOO HENG CO.,** Opium Farmers, Hong Kong, 20th June, 1905. [1478]

LESSONS IN FRENCH

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation with a Frenchman. Terms very moderate. Also Lessons in English by an English Lady, B. H. Care of Office of this Paper, Hong Kong, 17th May, 1905. [1222]

ROBERT CRAWFORD'S

C. C. C. WHISKY

Price—\$10 Per Dozen. Sole Agent:—**KWAN TYE,** 110, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, 12th April, 1905. [969]

CANTON DISTRICT

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS

Removal work at the CAMBRIDGE REACH BARRIER, precautions to be observed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the dredger Canton River has commenced work on the Northern side of the steamer passage through the CAMBRIDGE REACH BARRIER.

Vessels approaching the Barrier should keep a careful look out for signals and slow down at a sufficient distance to prevent their wash reaching the boat at work, and proceed dead slow until well past.

On no account must a vessel pass on the Northern side of the dredger.

When a Red Flag is hoisted on a boat of any description it indicates that high explosives are on board.

When two Black Spheres are hoisted in the vicinity of the Barrier it indicates that danger would be caused to life and property by the wash of steamers.

If owing to any reason, it is unsafe for a vessel to pass the Cambridge Reach Barrier, a Red Triangular Shape, 6 feet in height, will be hoisted on the North Beacon.

A vessel seeing this signal should on no account attempt to pass.

J. HOWELL MAY, Harbour Master, Canton, 27th June, 1905. [1567]

CANTON DISTRICT

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS

Iron, Wooden and Teakbar Barriers, widening of Channels through.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Channels through the Iron and Wooden Barriers in Collinson's Reach and Taihek Barrier in Blenheim Passage, have been widened and deepened as follows:—

IRON BARRIER, 420 feet: the Central Section of its Northern side, gradually decreasing to 10 feet on its Southern side. Northern side of the Channel is marked by two beacons each bearing a Red Shape and showing a Red Light by Night; and the Southern side by a Black Conical buoy surmounted by a Green Light at Night.

TAIHEK BARRIER. The passage through this barrier has been widened to 400 feet with a depth at low water of Spring Tides of 12 feet on its Northern side, gradually decreasing to 10 feet on its Southern side. Northern side of the Channel is marked by two beacons each bearing a Red Shape and showing a Red Light by Night; and the Southern side by a Black Conical buoy surmounted by a Green Light at Night.

J. HOWELL MAY, Harbour Master, Canton, 1st July, 1905. [1587]

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AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

Action No. 135 of 1905.

To be sold by Public Auction by order of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY SITUATE AT KOWLOON, in the Colony of Hong Kong.

On **FRIDAY,** the 14th day of JULY, 1905, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH'S SALEROOMS, Des Vaux Road Central.

ALL that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as **Humphreys Island Lot No. 243** together with the building thereon known as No. 74, Des Vaux Road, Kowloon, abutting on the North side thereof on Crown Land and measuring thereon 15 feet, on the South side thereof on Humphreys Island, and measuring thereon 15 feet on the East side thereof on Humphreys Island Lot No. 244 and measuring thereon 50 feet and on the West side thereof on Humphreys Island Lot No. 248 and measuring thereon 50 feet and which said piece of ground contains in the whole 750 or parcel of ground is delineated on the plan attached to the Crown Lease thereof and is coloured red thereon and is held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 19th day of December 1892 granted by a Crown Lease dated the 3rd day of June 1902. Annual Crown Rent \$7.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES and MASTER, Solicitors for the Plaintiff in the above action, or to Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Dated the 28th day of June, 1905. [1514]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Action No. 95 of 1905.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By ORDER of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong and with the approbation of ARATHOON SETH, Esquire, Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, pursuant to the order for sale made in the above action and dated the 14th day of April, 1905.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD AND RECLAMATION PROPERTY, situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong.

On **MONDAY,** the 17th day of JULY, 1905, at 3 o'clock p.m. at Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH'S SALEROOMS, Des Vaux Road Central, in one lot.

All that right of Equity of Redemption of and in SECTIONS A AND B OF MARINE LOT No. 236 AND THE RECLAMATIONS thereon, together with the Messuages or Tenements therein known as Nos. 188, 189, 192 and 194, WING LOK STREET and Nos. 34, 37, 38 and 39, CONNAUGHT ROAD WEST, HONGKONG.

The property is more particularly delineated on a Sale plan thereof which can be inspected at the offices of Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES and MASTER, Solicitors for the Vendor.

Sections A and B of Marine Lot No. 236 are held from the Crown for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 25th day of June 1870 granted by a Crown Lease dated the 7th February 1879.

The Praya Reclamation to Sections A and B of Marine Lot No. 236 are held upon and under the terms and stipulations of the usual Reclamation Agreement.

The area of the whole of the said property is 7 1/4 square feet.

The Crown Rent in respect of the whole property is \$127.40.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES and MASTER, Solicitors for the Plaintiff in the above Action, who have the conduct of the said Sale.

or to Messrs. EWENS, HARTON and HARDING, Solicitors for the Defendant, LI TSUNG PAK, in the said Action.

or to Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH, Government Auctioneers, Hong Kong, 29th June, 1905. [1501]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Action No. 108 of 1905.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by Order of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong and with the approbation of ARATHOON SETH, Esquire, Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, pursuant to the Order for sale made in the above action, and dated the 16th day of June, 1905, the

VERY VALUABLE RECLAMATION PROPERTY, situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hong Kong.

On **MONDAY,** the 17th day of JULY, 1905, at 3 o'clock p.m. at Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH'S SALEROOMS, Des Vaux Road Central, in two lots, being Lot 1:

All that right of Equity of Redemption of and in all that one equal undivided moiety of and in Section A of the Southern Portion of the Praya Reclamation to the remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 67, and which said piece or parcel of ground contains by admeasurement in the whole about 11241 square feet. Crown Rent for the whole property \$250.98, and Lot 2:

All that the one equal undivided moiety of and in the remaining Portion of the Southern Portion of the Praya Reclamation to the remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 67, and which said piece or parcel of ground contains by admeasurement in the whole about 13181 square feet. Crown Rent for the whole property \$233.71.

The two above mentioned properties are more particularly delineated in a Sale plan thereof which can be inspected at the offices of Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES and MASTER, Solicitors for the Vendor. Both properties are held upon and under the terms and stipulations of the usual Reclamation Agreement.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. JOHN, STOKES and MASTER, Solicitors for the Plaintiff in the above action, who have the conduct of the said sale, or to Messrs. EWENS, HARTON and HARDING, Solicitors for the defendant LI PO YOUNG, alias LI TSUNG MING, in the said action, or to Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 3rd July, 1905. [1538]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that the FINAL CALL of \$10 per share on the new issue of Capital is due on the 30th June, 1905.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers, Hong Kong, 27th June, 1905. [1525]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, St. George's Building, No. 5, Connaught Road, Victoria, on **SATURDAY, the 8th day of July, 1905, at 11.30** in the Forenoon, when the proposed Resolution which was passed at a Meeting held on 21st June, 1905, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION: That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$500,000 by the creation of 20,000 new shares of \$10.00 each.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers, Hong Kong, 21st June, 1905. [1501]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, St. George's Building, on **FRIDAY, the 15th day of July, 1905, at 12.30 p.m.** for the purpose of presenting the report of the Directors, together with a statement of accounts to 30th April, 1905, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,** Agents, Hong Kong, 25th June, 1905. [1542]

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.—beg to notify the public that in addition to the recent REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GAS TO \$3.00 PER THOUSAND cubic feet, they now offer the following FAVORABLE TERMS TO INTERESTED CONSUMERS:—

1. SERVICES up to 50 feet in length will be laid FREE.

2. NO CHARGE will be made for METER-FIXING.

THESE CONCESSIONS will only apply to houses in which the work of fitting internal pipes is carried out by the Gas Company.

ESTIMATES for any kind of Gas-fitting will be supplied WITHOUT COST to intending or existing customers.

The Company hire or sell all kinds of Gas Fittings whether for Heating, Cooking or Lighting and INVITE INSPECTION of their Stock at their NEW SHOW ROOMS at WEST POINT.

GEORGE CURRY, Local Secretary, Hong Kong, 14th June, 1905. [1441]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

PENSION FRANCAISE AND RESTAURANT.

49, FORTINER STREET, TENUE PAR MME. I. GUIOU.

FIRST-CLASS COOKING BY A FRENCH COOK. Terms: \$3.50 per day. Reduced Terms for an Extended Stay. Hong Kong, 13th January, 1905. [100]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GILLANDERS

"GLENWOOD," 27, CAINE ROAD.

Hong Kong, 19th March, 1904. [781]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE

ROBINSON PIANO Co., LD.

THE PUBLIC MAY RELY
IMPLICITLY ON GETTING
FROM US

PIANOS
OF THE
HIGHEST CLASS.
EMBODYING THE VERY BEST
MUSICAL AND WEARING
QUALITIES

AT
**MODERATE
PRICES**

OUR CLIENTS HAVE THE
ADVANTAGE OF OUR
30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS

**EXPERTS
DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY**

TO THE PIANO TRADE.

WE ARE BY FAR THE
**LARGEST
IMPORTERS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
IN CHINA, AND STOCK THE
GREATEST VARIETY OF
MAKES.**

Hongkong, 9th June, 1905. [1363]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-
FORE ALWAYS FRESH

**ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE
AND KYNOK'S SPORTING
CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE,
and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in
all sizes, Nos. 10 to 5580. AIR GUNS and
AMMUNITION in variety.**
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. 100

SUN FAT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
**LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR.**
EMBROIDERED, LACES, SILKS, FONGEES,
GRASS LINES, SHAWLS, HANDBERCHES,
BLANKETS, TRUNKS,
CROCHET FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS
No. 82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Any Order Promptly Attended To
Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China
the Philippine Islands and the
Republic of Panama.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
Authorized Gold \$10,000,000
Capital Paid Up Gold \$3,250,000
Reserve Fund Gold \$3,250,000
HEAD OFFICE: New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.
Branches and Agents all over the World.
LONDON BANKERS.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
LIMITED.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,
LIMITED.
BRITISH LINES COMPANY BANK.
The Corporation transacts every description
of Banking and Exchange business, receives
money in Current Account and accepts Fixed
Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on
application.

CHARLES R. SCOTT,
Manager.

20, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1905. [1002]

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital 21,500,000
Subscribed 1,125,000
Paid-up 562,500
Reserve Fund 117,000
BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at
the rate of 2 1/2 per cent on the Daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months 4 1/2
" 6 " 3 1/2
" 3 " 2 1/2

A. R. LINTON,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. 25

BANKS

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

Authorized Capital Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Hankow,
Canton, Tientsin,
Peking, Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHER BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS
DIETZSCH & CO. GEBELSHAFTE.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.
M. HOMANN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1905. 32

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 185
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £200,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS £200,000
RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at
the rate of 2 1/2 per cent on the Daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent
" 6 " 3 1/2
" 3 " 2 1/2

T. P. COULHANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1905. 29

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK- ING CORPORATION

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000
STERLING RESERVE \$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE \$9,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
H. A. V. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.
A. Hays, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. Dickson, Esq., H. Schuyler, Esq.,
E. G. G. Esq., E. Shellin, Esq.,
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., N. A. Siebs, Esq.,
A. J. Raymond, Esq., Hon. R. Shewan,
F. Salinger, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. Hunter.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months 3 1/2 per cent
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months 2 1/2 per cent

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. 23

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNPAID 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND 8,730,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokyo, Kobe, Nagasaki,
London, Lyons, New York,
San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay,
Shanghai, Tientsin, Newchwang,
Dairen, Peking, Mukden,
Port Arthur, Chefoo.

LONDON BANKERS,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED
PARIS BANK, LIMITED.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months 3 1/2 per cent
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months 2 1/2 per cent

TAKAO TAKAMORI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1905. 27

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Amoy, Kobe, Tientsin,
Anping, Nagasaki, Yokohama,
Fuzhou, Osaka, Tokyo,
Keelung, Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
4, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received on terms which may be learned
on application.

S. SHIGENAGA, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1904. [1121]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is con-
ducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules
may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3
PER CENT per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
sums of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FLEXIBLE
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902

THE MACKAY TREATY.

On the 9th of May Mr. A. E. Burkill
addressed the following letter to Lord Lans-
downe, copies being sent to twelve leading
Chambers of Commerce with a request for
co-operation:

My Lord.—The Committee of the China
League have received from Shanghai a dispatch
to the following effect:—
"British merchants draw H. M.'s Govern-
ment's attention to the fact that China ignores
the Mackay Treaty, rendering the same ineffec-
tive in most essentials. China actively opposes
currency, mining, taxation and navigation
stipulations, and we beg H. M.'s Government to
insist on Treaty being made immediately opera-
tive."

The China League is informed that this
dispatch is a copy of one sent to your Lordship
and that the original was signed by 70 British
merchants.

My committee are strongly of opinion that
more than sufficient time has been allowed to
the Chinese Government to take at least some
steps towards the loyal fulfilment of the
stipulations of the Mackay Treaty, and they
cordially support the petition of the 70 British
merchants of Shanghai for the active inter-
vention of H. M.'s Government with a view to
securing to them the due enjoyment of their
Treaty rights.

Two and a half years have elapsed since the
signing of that instrument, and it is no
exaggeration to say that not only have no
serious steps been taken by China to
give effect to the clauses of the Treaty but
that her efforts have been directed generally
towards nullifying them, both in the spirit and
in the letter, and it would appear that unless a
vigorous protest be entered by H. M.'s Govern-
ment the history of the Shanghai Treaty will
be the history of the Tientsin Treaty and that
the bitter experience of Chinese bad faith in
the past will be our portion in the future.

In June 1902 the China League had the
pleasure of expressing their appreciation of Sir
J. Mackay's services in negotiating the New
Treaty and their approval of the conditions and
stipulations embodied therein, and these views
they believe were shared by all the Commercial
Bodies and traders of Great Britain who were
interested in the China trade.

The disappointment will, therefore, be the
greater if the present contemptuous attitude of
the Chinese Government towards her solemn
engagements be allowed to continue unabated
or without protest.

In support of the contention that essential
stipulations are being made nugatory by the
passive resistance or active hostility of Chinese
officials it is only necessary to refer to the history
(inter alia) of Article II. (Currency Reform).

So far from any steps being taken to carry
into effect the engagement to provide for a
uniform national coinage, provincial mints are
being established all over the country and are
issuing an almost unlimited coinage lacking in
uniformity of value, weight, etc., making con-
fusion worse confounded, but yielding large
profits to the provincial governments.

The difficulties of carrying out Clause II.
were sufficiently great two and a half years ago,
but if the existing state of things be permitted
to continue they will be multiplied ten fold.

The spirit in which this question is approached
by leading and influential Chinese officials is
well exemplified in a Memorial lately presented
to the Throne by Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy
of the Hukang provinces, against Professor
Jeans's monetary scheme.

Article IX. (Mining Regulations) is equally
a dead letter. Two or three draft regulations
have been issued and approved by the Throne,
each if possible more futile and futile than the
preceding, but all too obviously put forward for
the encouragement of foreign capital and of the
development of the mineral resources of the
country; in effect contemptuously neutralising
Article IX.

Article X. (Inland Navigation)—additional
rules annexed and supplementing those of 1888
were annexed to the Treaty of 1902, but the
China League is informed that they are opposed
by both the Central and the Provincial Govern-
ments and remain inoperative.

In the preamble to Article VIII. (Liquor
Abolition) the Chinese Government recognises
that the levying of Hiti and other dues on
goods in transit, etc., impedes the free circula-
tion of commodities and injures the interests of
trade. It is a matter of common knowledge that
during the past two years the Hiti dues have
been increased in every direction and the delays
and obstructions in the levying of those
dues have been multiplied; the use of Transit
passes has been obstructed in every possible
way and illegal exactions via goods so protected
demanded at every important barrier.

Judging the Chinese Government therefore
by their acts rather than by their pious opinions,
it is obvious that the impeding of the free
circulation of commodities and the levying of
the interests of trade are the main objects they
have in view. These objects are not only opposed
to the spirit and letter of the Treaty of a hand-
ful but coupled with the opposition to currency,
mining, and inland navigation reforms indicate
a want of good faith and a cynical disregard of
Treaty engagements which are remarkable even
in the history of China.

The Committee of the China League associate
themselves with the representations now
forwarded, the more readily as they cannot but
admire the patience and self-restraint of the
British trading community in China which, for
two years, has witnessed the persistent abrogation
of all the stipulations which affect its
interests and the extension of obstructions and
illegal exactions on its trade.

I am to express and earnest hope that the
above considerations and statements will receive
the only and serious attention of H. M.'s
Government and that some steps will be taken
to amend what is practically a menace and an
injury to British interests.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAMS HATTON, C.B.
Commanding the Troops in South China.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Hongkong, 4th July, 1905.

Inspection.—No. 146. The Officer in Charge
inspect the working of Fire Engines,
Hydramts, Hoses, &c., as under:—Officers Com-
manding Corps and Units will arrange that
fatigue parties are told off on the dates and
hours named. Attention is drawn to paras.
348-349 King's Regulations and para. 372
Regulations for Supply Transport and Barrack
Services. Mount Barracks, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
July; C. and D. Block Queen's Road, 10 a.m. to
7 p.m. July; Fletcher Street, 10.30 a.m. to 7 p.m. July;
E. Block, Queen's Road, 10.45 a.m. to 7 p.m. July;
East Block, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. July; Murray Barracks,
10 a.m. to 8 p.m. July; Wellington Barracks, 11 a.m. to
8 p.m. July; Victoria Barracks, 1.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. July.

Command. R. A.—No. 147. During the
absence of Lieut-Col. R. S. H. the
Command of the Command of the Royal
Artillery in South China will devolve on Major
L. H. Parry, Royal Garrison Artillery.
R. J. ROSS, Major,
D.A.Q.M.C.

JAPAN'S "DUMMY" FLEET.

A tall, strongly-moulded determined looking
Russian officer spent a few hours in Singapore,
on June 26th. Unlike the majority of the
dreadnought types, he proved himself able to talk
and talk well. This was Captain Pernitz, of
the salvage vessel *Rosa*, last in the Tushima
holocaust. He is on his way home, travelling
by the N. D. L. liner *Zeiten*.

The Captain expressed to the *Free Press* his
opinions as he might slash a sword, freely, and
with all the strength at his command. We fear
that unless he clothes the said weapon in the
sugar of discretion trouble awaits him in
Russia. He should cut out his contempt for all
Grand Dukes and most Admirals, he snorts
with disgust when he tells the tale of Togo's
triumph; he laughs in his beard when he
recounts his own adventures at the memorable
engagement.

"Engagement?"—from the Russian point of
view it wasn't worthy of the name, he says.
"Call it a wild scramble for safety, shelter
anywhere. Hostilities were taken by sur-
prise, completely surrounded, bewildered. The
devilish cunning of the Japanese! They had a
huge dummy fleet—wooden ships, marvellous
imitations of the real article, guns, fighting-tops
and all—lying off the Pescadores. Of this
surprised squadron our Admiral had informa-
tion and, passing the Pescadores without hurt,
we imagined there was not sufficient weight
behind the remainder of Togo's fleet to prevent
the greater portion of our Armada making for
Vladivostok. And then we were trapped,
surrounded, and in reality defeated before the
fight began."

Admiral Rodjestvensky, according to the
Captain, was the only fighting man of any
value among the leaders of Russia's forlorn
hope. Nobogoroff and the others, by the feeble
fight they made of it, were little better than
traitors. They were disgraced for ever. Re-
cently one of the Russian warships gave battle in
the true sense of the word. The whole navy
seems to have been dazed by the suddenness of
the attack and the overwhelming force of the
enemy. There seems to have been no proper
understanding between the various commanders
as to whether they were all to cut and run, or
stand and fight to a finish. Some did the one,
a few adopted the latter policy. The result was
demoralization, complete, pitiable.

Captain Pernitz narrowly escaped with his
life. Though a salvage ship, the *Rosa* early in
the battle found herself surrounded and in
the thick of the fight. The position was hope-
less, and so the Captain made a bold dash for
liberty. He boarded a tug, accompanied by
his diver and forty of his crew, took possession
of her, and eventually made Shanghai. Before
he left sight of the conflict he knew the hope-
lessness of Rodjestvensky's position.

Grand Dukes seem to be the pet aversion of
the Captain. They have brought red ruin
upon Russia, he says, and not content
with the havoc they have wrought are still manly
endeavouring to bolster up the autocracy at the
expense of thousands of lives, the public purse
and national honour. They are prolonging the
war for the simple reason that under the disas-
trous circumstances, they dare not bring the
army home. The people are crying "Down
with tyranny," and the army is of the people
and might at any moment stand for the people.
The democrats are prolonging the war to up-
hold their own rotten throne, much as a drag-
ging man clutches at a straw. They refuse to
recognise failure, yet the more they struggle
the more surely will their efforts prove their
own undoing.

With Captain Pernitz is also the Lieut. of
the hospital ship *May*, which was captured by
the Japanese. This officer is returning to
Russia on parole.

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MY interest and responsibility in the firm
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HERBERT PRICE.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1905. [1572]

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